

Answer All Questions

Choose only one answer

Good Luck

1. A 30 year old man presents with recurrent flushing, diarrhea, and weight loss. Lab investigations reveal an elevated urinary 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A) Phenylketonuria.
 - B) Alkaptonuria.
 - C) Malignant melanoma.
 - D) Carcinoid syndrome.
 - E) Disseminated carcinomatosis.
2. Which of the following conditions is most likely to cause secondary dyslipidemia?
 - A) Primary biliary cirrhosis.
 - B) Alcoholism.
 - C) Estrogen replacement therapy.
 - D) Malabsorption syndrome.
 - E) Chronic lung disease.
3. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism of action of allopurinol?
 - A) Inhibition of xanthine oxidase.
 - B) Solubilization of uric acid.
 - C) Reactivity with hypoxanthine.
 - D) Anti-inflammatory effect on joint tissue.
 - E) Increased renal tubular secretion of uric acid.
4. A 22 year old man has arm span greater than height, subluxed lenses, flattened corneas, and dilation of the aortic ring. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.
 - B) Marfan's syndrome.
 - C) Werner's syndrome.
 - D) Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome.
 - E) Hunter's syndrome.
5. A 33 year old man is complaining of feeling thirsty all the time and passing more urine than usual. His serum sodium is 150 mEq/L, glucose 110 mg/dL, and plasma osmolality 315 mOsm/kg. Which drug is the possible cause?
 - A) Barbiturates.
 - B) Cyclophosphamide.
 - C) Lithium.
 - D) Nicotine.
 - E) Morphine.
6. A 53 year old man develops severe pain, redness, and swelling in his left big toe. Which of the following conditions is most likely associated with this condition?
 - A) Pernicious anemia.
 - B) Diabetes insipidus.
 - C) Alzheimer's disease.
 - D) Anorexia nervosa.
 - E) Chronic kidney disease.

7. A 55 year old woman complains of vulvar pruritus, weight loss in spite of a good appetite, and waking up frequently at night to urinate. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Myxedema. *
 - B) Diabetes insipidus. *
 - C) Vaginitis and cystitis.
 - D) Diabetes mellitus.
 - E) Pheochromocytoma.
8. A 42 year old woman is found on routine blood testing to have a calcium level of 12 mg/dL. And parathormone (PTH) level of 750 pg/mL (normal: 230–630 pg/mL). Which of the following findings is also associated with this disorder?
- A) Osteoblastic lesions of bone. *
 - B) Polycythemia. *
 - C) Prolonged QT interval on electrocardiogram.
 - D) Orthostatic hypotension.
 - E) Cystic bone lesions.
9. A 50 year old female has a blood pressure 150/100. She complains of polyuria and of mild muscle weakness. She is on no diuretics or other blood pressure medication. Laboratory values are: Na: 147 meq/dL, K: 2.3 meq/dL, Cl: 112 meq/dL, HCO₃: 27 meq/dL. The first step in diagnosis is:
- A) 24 h urine for cortisol.
 - B) Urinary metanephrine.
 - C) Plasma aldosterone.
 - D) Renal angiogram.
 - E) Electrocardiogram.
10. Somatoform disorder is characterized by all of the following except:
- A) Repeated medical consultation for physical symptoms.
 - B) No adequate physical basis.
 - C) Repeated investigations.
 - D) Impaired social and occupational functioning.
 - E) Disturbance in attention.
11. Recurrent thrombosis in a female patient may be due to all of the following except:
- A) Protein C deficiency.
 - B) Use of oral contraceptive pills.
 - C) Antiphospholipid syndrome.
 - D) Prothrombin gene mutation.
 - E) Frequent intake of aspirin. *
12. If the patient can't express him self in spoken words but able to comprehend commands, then he is diagnosed to have:
- A) Slurred speech. *
 - B) Motor aphasia.
 - C) Staccato speech. *
 - D) Scanned speech. *
 - E) Sensory aphasia. *
13. Causes of hypercalcemia include all of the following except:
- A) Primary hyperparathyroidism. *
 - B) Plasma cell myeloma. *
 - C) Primary hyperaldosteronism.
 - D) Bone metastasis.
 - E) Milk alkali syndrome.

14. The most common side effect of snake anti-venom is:

- A) Nephrotoxicity.
- B) Cardiac arrhythmia.
- C) Anaphylaxis.
- D) Respiratory center depression.
- E) Bleeding tendency.

15. A 63 year old woman on digitalis for chronic atrial fibrillation experiences fatigue, nausea, and anorexia. Her pulse is regular at 50 beats per min. On the ECG, no P waves are visible and the QRS complexes are narrow and regular. Which of the following is the most appropriate management step?

- A) An increase in digitalis dose.
- B) Complete cessation of digitalis.
- C) Withdrawal of digitalis for one dose.
- D) Addition of a beta-blocker.
- E) Addition of a calcium channel blocker.

16. The following is associated with B thalassemia except:

- A) Bone marrow expansion.
- B) Splenomegaly.
- C) Persistence of Hb F.
- D) Iron overload.
- E) Macrocytosis.

17. Typical features of Reiter's disease (reactive arthritis) include all of the following except:

- A) Conjunctivitis.
- B) Non-specific urethritis.
- C) Symmetrical small joint polyarthritis.
- D) Onset 1-3 weeks following bacterial dysentery.
- E) keratoderma blenorrhagica and nail dystrophy.

18. Chest X ray findings in lung cancerAll are true except:

- A) Totally normal films exclude lung cancer.
- B) Pleural effusion.
- C) Lung, lobe or segmental collapse.
- D) Broadening of the mediastinum.
- E) Rib erosion.

19. All of the following is true in Adult Polycystic Kidney Disease except:

- A) Autosomal recessive inheritance.
- B) Berry aneurysms.
- C) Cysts in the Liver.
- D) Hypertension.
- E) Hematuria.

20. Management of oliguric acute renal failure includes all of the following except:

- A) Protein restriction to 0.6-0.8 gm/kg.
- B) Antihypertensive medications.
- C) Treating the cause of acute renal failure.
- D) Hyperkalemia and marked acidosis are indication for dialysis therapy.
- E) Aminoglycosides to treat infection.

21. A 68 years old man has dyspnea at rest for 2 weeks. Examination showed decreased air entry, stony dullness on the right side. A chest X ray is expected to show:

- A) Lung collapse.
- B) Consolidation.
- C) Pneumothorax.
- D) Lung fibrosis.
- E) Pleural effusion.

29. All of the followings about low molecular weight heparin are true except:
- A) Testing of coagulation file profile is not necessary.
 - B) Less risk of osteoporosis as compared to unfractionated heparin.
 - C) Higher bioavailability and longer half life as compared to unfractionated heparin.
 - D) Higher risk of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia as compared to unfractionated heparin.
 - E) Clearance is dose dependent.
30. A 53 year old man has weight loss, chronic diarrhea, and steatorrhea. He undergoes small bowel biopsies that revealed normal small bowel mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Tropical sprue.
 - B) Post-gastrectomy steatorrhea.
 - C) Whipple's disease.
 - D) Non-tropical sprue.
 - E) Abetalipoproteinemia.
31. An 18 year old football player has been training during a hot day. He is brought to the emergency room disoriented after collapsing on the track. His temperature is 41°C. He passed reddish urine. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for his urine?
- A) Underlying renal disease.
 - B) Renal stone.
 - C) Myoglobinuria.
 - D) Glomerulonephritis.
 - E) Nephrotic syndrome.
32. All the following lipid abnormalities are associated with increased coronary risk except:
- A) Elevated LDL-cholesterol.
 - B) Increased total to HDL-cholesterol ratio.
 - C) High HDL-cholesterol.
 - D) Hypertriglyceridemia.
 - E) Increased Apolipoprotein (a).
33. Which one of the following is seen in acute Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis?
- A) Heavy proteinuria.
 - B) White blood cell casts.
 - C) Granular casts.
 - D) Erythrocyte casts.
 - E) Hyaline casts.
34. All of the following may be associated with chronic lymphocytic leukemia except:
- A) Obstructive jaundice.
 - B) Autoimmune hemolytic anemia.
 - C) Low liability for infection due to persistent lymphocytosis.
 - D) Early stages are managed by close follow-up.
 - E) Patients who develop the disease are usually of old age.
35. Which of the following is an established risk factor for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory disease (NSAID)-induced peptic ulceration?
- A) Helicobacter pylori infection.
 - B) Cigarette smoking.
 - C) Alcohol consumption.
 - D) Glucocorticoids.
 - E) Age below 30.

36. A 13 years boy has recurrent attacks of dyspnea and chest wheezing. He was suspected to have bronchial asthma. The most important diagnostic test is:

- A) Chest X ray.
- B) Pulmonary function tests.
- C) Sputum culture.
- D) Serum IgG.
- E) Eosinophil count in blood.

37. Which one of the following increases the risk of contrast-induced nephropathy?

- A) Hyperparathyroidism.
- B) Pyelonephritis.
- C) Nephrolithiasis.
- D) Hypernephroma.
- E) Multiple myeloma.

38. A 79 year old woman with severe constipation is found to have multiple diverticuli on colonoscopy. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A) Stool softeners.
- B) Prophylactic surgery.
- C) Phenolphthalein laxatives.
- D) Increasing dietary fiber.
- E) Psychotherapy.

39. A 60 year old woman with heart failure on furosemide (Lasix) 80 mg/day. A few weeks later, she is feeling unwell because of fatigue, muscle weakness, and absolute constipation with no audible intestinal sounds. Which one of the following is the most likely explanation?

- A) Hyponatremia
- B) Hypernatremia.
- C) Hypokalemia.
- D) Hyperkalemia.
- E) Anemia.

40. In hepatitis C infection, all are true except:

- A) May cause liver cirrhosis.
- B) May cause hepatocellular carcinoma.
- C) Is a known cause for essential mixed cryoglobulinemia.
- D) Is not prevalent in Egypt.
- E) May respond to treatment with Interferon and Ribavirin.

41. A 23 year old man develops sharp left sided chest pain, fever, and a friction pericardial rub heard at the lower left sternal border, unaffected by respiration. The pain is also aggravated by lying down and relieved by sitting up. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A) Rheumatic fever.
- B) Syphilis.
- C) Herpes simplex virus.
- D) Myocardial infarction.
- E) Coxsackie virus.

42. Which one of the following drugs is safe for treatment of hypertension during pregnancy?

- A) Propranolol (beta blocker).
- B) Captopril (ACEI).
- C) Alpha methyl Dopa.
- D) Losartan (angiotensin receptor blocker).
- E) Sodium nitroprusside.

43. The first thing to do in a patient with hyperkalemia is:
- A) Hemodialysis.
 - B) Peritoneal dialysis.
 - C) Calcium gluconate IV.
 - D) Cation exchange resins.
 - E) Glucose-Insulin IV.
44. A 57 year old man, recently treated from chest infection, develops severe diarrhea and abdominal pain. Sigmoidoscopy reveals a granular friable mucosa. Which of the following is the most common cause of this syndrome?
- A) Ischemic colitis.
 - B) Rotavirus.
 - C) Cytomegalovirus.
 - D) Cephalosporin therapy.
 - E) Amoebic dysentery.
45. Which of the following is helpful to diagnose allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis?
- A) Delayed, tuberculin-type skin test.
 - B) The presence of eosinophilia.
 - C) Immediate skin test reaction to *Aspergillus fumigatus*.
 - D) Positive antinuclear antibody.
 - E) The presence of C3 hypocaplementemia.
46. Which one of the following is commonly associated with a pulmonary embolism?
- A) Left bundle branch block.
 - B) First-degree AV block.
 - C) T wave inversion in the anterior leads V1 - V4.
 - D) ST segment elevation in leads V1 - V6.
 - E) Q waves in the anterior leads V1 - V4.
47. All of the following about *Plasmodium falciparum* is true except:
- A) Causes more severe disease in pregnancy.
 - B) Associated with recurrent relapses after initial treatment.
 - C) The only malarial parasite causing greater than 20% parasitemia.
 - D) Infection is typically associated with thrombocytopenia.
 - E) Is the only cause of cerebral malaria.
48. A 44 year old man presents with involuntary movements of his face, shoulders, and arms. His father had a similar condition. There is also a history of mood changes for the past 6 months. On examination, he appears restless with intermittent slow movements of his hands and face. He has difficulty performing rapid finger movements, and tone is decreased in the upper and lower limbs. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Parkinson's disease.
 - B) Huntington's chorea.
 - C) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
 - D) Muscular atrophy.
 - E) Sydenham's chorea.
49. A 26 year old female has chronic cough that is worse in the morning and increased by changing posture. She produces a big amount of sputum. The diagnosis is:
- A) Bronchogenic carcinoma.
 - B) Chronic bronchitis.
 - C) Bronchiectasis.
 - D) Interstitial pulmonary fibrosis.
 - E) Obstructive airway disease.

50. Which one of the following is closely associated with rheumatoid arthritis?
- A) Prolonged morning stiffness.
 - B) Migratory polyarthritis.
 - C) Arthritis involving the distal interphalangeal joint.
 - D) Arthritis of the hips.
 - E) Pyoderma gangrenosum.
51. Which one of the following Drugs may causes osteoporosis:
- A) Oral anticoagulants.
 - B) Glucocorticoids.
 - C) Antibiotics.
 - D) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.
 - E) Bisphosphonates.
52. Which of the following conditions can cause a false positive elevation in the serum amylase?
- A) Type 2 diabetes mellitus.
 - B) Gastric ulcer.
 - C) Chronic kidney disease.
 - D) Sulfonamide therapy.
 - E) Gastric carcinoma.
53. A 35 year old patient has fever, dry cough, night sweating and weight loss for the last 4 weeks. Chest examination is normal. Chest X ray shows multiple small fine nodules bilaterally. The diagnosis is:
- A) Malaria.
 - B) Bronchopneumonia.
 - C) Miliary TB.
 - D) Typhoid fever.
 - E) Metastatic tumor.
54. In infection with H5 N1 virus (bird flu):
- A) Mortality rate is about 60%.
 - B) Symptoms include fever, Sore throat, and cough.
 - C) Pneumonia may be fatal.
 - D) Is now endemic in Egypt.
 - E) All of the above.
55. A 60 years old female patient presenting by gradual progressive wide spread fasciculation including the tongue, symmetrical weakness in both upper and lower limbs. On examination: there was brisk reflex in spite of atrophy. The likely diagnosis is:
- A) Motor neurone disease.
 - B) Syringomyelia.
 - C) Poliomyelitis.
 - D) Foramen magnum space occupying lesion.
 - E) Syringobulbia.
56. Auscultation of the heart of a 17 year old boy reveals an increased intensity of the pulmonary component of the second heart sound. He complains of dyspnea on exertion but no other cardiac or pulmonary symptoms. Which of the following is the most likely cause of his dyspnea?
- A) Pulmonary stenosis.
 - B) Aortic stenosis.
 - C) Myocardial infarction.
 - D) Pulmonary hypertension.
 - E) Systemic hypertension.

57. Ganciclovir is most effective against:

- A) Rubella.
- B) Influenza.
- C) Cytomegalovirus.
- D) HIV.
- E) Hepatitis B.

58. In focal spinal cord compression all are true except:

- A) LMNL at level.
- B) LMNL below the level.
- C) Sensory affection below the level.
- D) UMN lesion below the level.
- E) May have back pain before compression symptoms and signs.

59. Feature suggestive of high mortality in pneumonias include all of the following except:

- A) Respiratory rate more than 30/minute.
- B) Systolic blood pressure below 90mmHg.
- C) Cough and expectoration.
- D) Hypoalbuminemia.
- E) Positive blood culture.

60. A 32 year old asymptomatic woman has a rapidly rising, forceful pulse that collapse quickly. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Mitral stenosis.
- B) Mitral regurgitation.
- C) Aortic stenosis.
- D) Aortic regurgitation.
- E) Coarctation of the aorta.

61. Lung cancer...all are true except:

- A) Passive smoking is responsible for 5% of all lung cancers.
- B) Exposure to naturally occurring RADON is responsible for 5 % of all lung cancers.
- C) May be caused by chromium and cadmium exposure.
- D) The incidence is higher in rural than urban areas.
- E) The incidence of adenocarcinoma is rising.

62. Absolute contraindications to use of thrombolytic agents in acute myocardial infarction include all of the following except:

- A) Ischemic stroke 2 weeks ago.
- B) Suspected aortic dissection.
- C) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) for 1 to 2 min.
- D) Malignant intracranial neoplasm.
- E) Active bleeding.

63. The site of lesion in myasthenia gravis is:

- A) Anterior horn cell.
- B) Sensory ganglion.
- C) Neuromuscular junction.
- D) Sympathetic chain.
- E) Posterior column.

64. A 60 year old woman has bilateral pleural effusions. Analysis of the pleural fluid reveals no evidence of bacteria and a protein concentration 15 g/L and lactic dehydrogenase concentration 150 iu/L. Which one of the following disorders is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Myxedema.
- B) Pancreatitis.
- C) Acute viral infection.
- D) Polyarteritis nodosa.
- E) Subphrenic abscess.

65. In a 39 year old patient with chronic nasal polyps and exercise-induced asthma, exposure to which ONE of the following agents is most likely to precipitate an asthmatic attack?

- A) Ipratropium bromide.
- B) Terbutaline.
- C) Ibuprofen.
- D) Combined contraceptive pills.
- E) Trimethoprim.

66. Suicidal attempt is considered serious when:

- A) Use of serious method.
- B) Hopelessness & helplessness.
- C) Well planning by the patient.
- D) Previous suicidal attempts.
- E) All of the above.

67. One of the Causative organisms for Crohn's disease is:

- A) Mycobacterium paratuberculosis.
- B) Chlamydia.
- C) E coli.
- D) H. pylori.
- E) Entamoeba histolytica.

68. A young man presents with HBsAg positive, HBeAg negative, normal levels of AST and ALT, low viral load. He is asymptomatic. What is the next line of management?

- A) Immunoglobulins intravenously.
- B) Start interferon.
- C) Wait and Watch.
- D) Liver Transplantation.
- E) Vaccination against hepatitis B.

69. All the following conditions may cause constipation Except:

- A) Early pregnancy.
- B) Hyperkalemia.
- C) Depression.
- D) Hypothyroidism.
- E) Hypercalcemia.

70. In the management of systemic lupus erythematosus, the following are of proven value except:

- A) NSAIDs for renal involvement.
- B) Corticosteroid therapy for cerebral involvement.
- C) Plasmapheresis for immune complex disease.
- D) Hydroxychloroquine for skin and joint involvement.
- E) Cyclophosphamide for severe renal disease.

71. Stem cell transplantation is considered in the treatment of:

- A) Acute myeloid leukemia.
- B) Sickle cell anemia.
- C) Plasma cell myeloma.
- D) Acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
- E) All of the above.

72. In mitral valve prolapse, which one of the following is the most common physical finding?

- A) Diastolic rumble.
- B) Absent first heart sound.
- C) Mid systolic click and late systolic murmur.
- D) Aortic regurgitation.
- E) Diastolic click.

73. A 64 year woman with Type II diabetes for 10 years develops fatigue, dyspnea, and pedal edema. Her blood pressure is 165/95 mm Hg. Urinalysis is positive for 3 gm/L of protein and no casts. Which of the following renal diseases is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

- A) Acute glomerulonephritis.
- B) Obstructive uropathy.
- C) Glomerulosclerosis with mesangial thickening.
- D) Renal infarction.
- E) Polycystic kidneys.

74. A 28 year old woman with diabetes presents with lesions on her leg. They are not painful, and have a central depression and raised irregular margin. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Eruptive xanthomas.
- B) Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum.
- C) Gangrene.
- D) Staphylococcal infection.
- E) Erythema nodosum.

75. Which one of the following is the most common biochemical manifestation of osteomalacia?

- A) Hyperphosphatemia.
- B) Hypoparathyroidism.
- C) Decreased vitamin D.
- D) Hypercalcemia.
- E) Low alkaline phosphatase (ALP).

76. In analgesic nephropathy, which one of the following changes in the kidney is seen?

- A) Hypertensive glomerulosclerosis.
- B) Papillary necrosis and tubulo-interstitial inflammation.
- C) Cortical necrosis.
- D) Tubular necrosis.
- E) Nephrolithiasis.

77. Eradication of *H. pylori* is a proven treatment for which type of gastric tumour:

- A) Leiomyosarcoma.
- B) Gastric stromal tumor.
- C) MALT (mucosa associated lymphoid tissue) lymphomas.
- D) Signet ring carcinoma.
- E) Adenocarcinoma.

78. The most important cause for the development of NASH syndrome is:

- A) Auto-immune tissue damage.
- B) Drugs.
- C) Diabetes mellitus.
- D) Insulin resistance.
- E) Iron overload.

79. Prevention of pressure ulcers includes:

- A) Reposition every 2 hours.
- B) Elevate head of the bed as little as possible.
- C) Pressure reducing mattresses.
- D) Careful cleaning of skin.
- E) All of the above.

80. What is the best screening test for early diabetic nephropathy?

- A) 24-Hour urine collection for creatinine clearance.
- B) Dipstick urinalysis.
- C) Renal biopsy.
- D) Fasting blood glucose.
- E) Urine microalbuminuria.

81. A 33 year old woman develops mild epigastric pain with nausea and vomiting of 2 days duration. Her abdomen is tender on palpation in the epigastric region. Her white count is 13,000/mL, and amylase is 700 U/L (25–125 U/L). Which of the following is the most common predisposing factor for this disorder?

- A) Drugs.
- B) Gallstones.
- C) Malignancy.
- D) Viral infection.
- E) Hypertriglyceridemia.

82. In the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, all the following drugs are considered as disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) except:

- A) Methotrexate.
- B) Sulphasalazine.
- C) Leflunamide.
- D) Celecoxib. (COX-2 inhibitor)
- E) Etanercept. (TNF blocker)

83. Infectious agents associated with the development of malignancies include all of the following except:

- A) Epstein-Barr virus. ✓
- B) Hepatitis C virus. ✓
- C) Helicobacter pylori. ✓
- D) HIV infection. ✓
- E) Streptococcus viridans.

84. The management of Nephrotic Syndrome includes all of the following except:

- A) Use of diuretics to treat edema. ✓
- B) Use of ACE Inhibitors. ✓
- C) Use of Steroids & Cytotoxic drugs. ✓
- D) Marked dietary protein restriction. ✓
- E) Prophylactic anticoagulant. ?

85. A 73 year old woman presents to the emergency room with melena. She recently started using ibuprofen for hip joint pain. Upper GIT endoscopy confirms the diagnosis of a gastric ulcer. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the gastric ulcer?

- A) Increasing acid production.
- B) Causing direct epithelial cell death.
- C) Promoting replication of Helicobacter pylori.
- D) An antiplatelet effect.
- E) Inhibiting mucosal repair.

86. Which of the following is most likely to cause protein-losing enteropathy?

- A) Scleroderma. ✓
- B) Gallstones. ✓
- C) Disaccharidase deficiency.
- D) Ischemic colitis.
- E) Ménétrier's disease. (large gastric folds)

87. A 40 year old woman develops attacks of dizziness associated with sweating, palpitations, and hunger whenever she forgets a meal. Her physical examination is normal, and she is not taking any medications. On one attack, her blood glucose level was 30 mg/dl and the symptoms resolved with giving her juice. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Excess growth hormone. ✓
- B) Cushing's disease.
- C) Thyrotoxicosis. ✓
- D) Tumor of the pancreatic beta-cells. ✓
- E) Gastrin deficiency. ✓

88. The following conditions are causes of excitement except:

- A) Mania.
- B) Dissociative disorder.
- C) Obsessive compulsive disorder.
- D) Paranoid schizophrenia.
- E) Catatonia.

89. A 35 year old woman on hemodialysis for chronic kidney disease, complains of pain in the hands. Lab values reveal a low calcium, high phosphate, and high PTH level. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Scleroderma.
- B) Gout.
- C) Secondary hyperparathyroidism.
- D) Pseudogout.
- E) Paget's disease.

90. Wire loop appearance is characteristic of:

- A) Diabetic nephropathy.
- B) Chronic glomerulonephritis.
- C) Lupus nephritis.
- D) Sick cell nephropathy.
- E) IgA nephropathy.

91. A 19 year old female treated with penicillin for throat infection develops arthralgia, lymphadenopathy, urticaria, and an active urine sediment 6 days after starting the antibiotics. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism of this drug reaction?

- A) Immunoglobulin E (IgE) release.
- B) Circulating immune complexes.
- C) Immediate-type hypersensitivity.
- D) Macrophage-endothelial cell interaction.
- E) Mast cell degranulation.

92. A 62 year old man with a prosthetic aortic valve develops fevers and malaise. Blood cultures are most likely to grow which of the following?

- A) Fungi.
- B) Bartonella.
- C) Diptheroids.
- D) Staphylococcus epidermidis.
- E) Streptococcus bovis.

93. A 9 year old boy has hay fever (allergic rhinitis). Which of the following statements about hay fever is correct?

- A) The patient may develop asthma.
- B) Symptoms are not improved by moving to different locations.
- C) The patient will never develop upper respiratory infections.
- D) The patient is severely disturbed emotionally.
- E) The disease can be improved symptomatically only with steroids.

94. A 39 year old patient with myasthenia gravis is found to have an autoimmune hemolytic anemia. The chest x-ray reveals an anterior mediastinal mass. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Small cleaved cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- B) Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin's disease.
- C) Thymoma.
- D) Teratoma.
- E) Bronchogenic carcinoma, small cell undifferentiated type.

95. A 16 year old boy has hypertension. On examination, the blood pressure in his arms is higher than in his legs by more than 10 mm Hg. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Aortic insufficiency.
- B) Coarctation of the aorta.
- C) Normal variant.
- D) Ventricular aneurysm.
- E) Severe juvenile diabetes.

96. A 28 year old man presents with symptoms of frequent bowel movements, crampy abdominal pain, and the passage of mucus. Recently, he developed arthralgia in his hands, knees, and back in asymmetric distribution. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Lymphoma of the bowel.
- B) Amyloid infiltration.
- C) Chronic pancreatitis.
- D) Ulcerative colitis.
- E) Tropical sprue.

97. Drugs that may cause hemolysis include:

- A) Nitrates.
- B) Ribavirin for treatment of HCV infection.
- C) Antimalarial therapy.
- D) Sulphonamides.
- E) All of the above.

98. A 19 year old patient eats sea food and shrimps. After 20 minutes, he develops acute skin lesions in the form of erythematous, elevated wheals. Which one of the following is most characteristic of these lesions?

- A) Are most common on the palms and soles.
- B) Are rarely itchy.
- C) Do not blanch on pressure.
- D) Are caused by a localized vasculitis.
- E) Are caused by immediate, hypersensitivity reaction.

99. The best way to make a diagnosis of cystic fibrosis is:

- A) Sweat chloride test.
- B) Sputum culture.
- C) Pulmonary function tests.
- D) Stool for fat content.
- E) DNA analysis.

100. A 52 year old woman is experiencing abdominal discomfort after meals. There is no weight loss or constitutional symptoms, and she has tried antacids but experienced minimal relief. Upper endoscopy reveals a duodenal ulcer and the biopsy is negative for malignancy. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A) 6-8 weeks of omeprazole or ranitidine.
- B) Long-term acid suppression with omeprazole.
- C) Antibiotic therapy.
- D) Antibiotic therapy with omeprazole.
- E) Bismuth citrate therapy.

101. A 42 year old previously well woman presents with pruritus. She is not taking any medications. Her physical examination is normal with no signs of chronic liver disease or jaundice. Laboratory evaluation reveals an alkaline phosphatase level of three times normal, and an ultrasound of the liver showed mild hepatomegaly. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in diagnosis?

- A) INR or prothrombin time.
- B) Antinuclear antibodies.
- C) Protein immuno-electrophoresis.
- D) Abdominal CT scan.
- E) Anti-mitochondrial antibodies.

102. The Acute exacerbation of COPD may be presented as all of the followings except:
- A) Increase in the amount sputum.
 - B) Increase in the purulence of the sputum.
 - C) Fluid retention.
 - D) Increase in the chest tightness and wheeze.
 - E) Fever.
103. All of the following disease states may cause nephrotic syndrome except:
- A) Amyloidosis.
 - B) Urinary stones.
 - C) Diabetes mellitus.
 - D) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis.
 - E) Systemic lupus erythematosus.
104. A 23 year old individual takes mega doses of vitamin therapy develops severe headaches. Ophthalmologic examination shows papilledema. The cause for this problem is:
- A) Vitamin A intoxication.
 - B) Vitamin B intoxication.
 - C) Vitamin D intoxication.
 - D) Vitamin E intoxication.
 - E) Not likely related to vitamin excess.
105. In polymyositis, all of the following statements are true except:
- A) An erythematous rash on the knuckles, elbows, knees and face.
 - B) Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) are absent.
 - C) Creatine kinase (CK) is usually raised and is a guide to disease activity.
 - D) Electromyography is helpful in differentiation from peripheral neuropathy.
 - E) Muscle biopsy confirms the diagnosis.
106. Criteria for borderline personality disorder include all of the following except:
- A) Impulsivity or unpredictability with self-damaging behavior.
 - B) Unstable and intensive interpersonal relationships.
 - C) Identity disturbance.
 - D) Sexualization of non-sexual objects.
 - E) Emotionally unstable.
107. Recognized clinical features of Infectious Mononucleosis include all of the following except:
- A) Splenomegaly.
 - B) Elevated Liver Enzymes.
 - C) Leg Ulcers.
 - D) Lymphocytosis.
 - E) Rash with Ampicillin.
108. Recommended treatment for rheumatic chorea include:
- A) Sodium valproate.
 - B) Low dose neuroleptic.
 - C) Clonazepam.
 - D) L-dopa.
 - E) Psychotherapy.
109. A 50 years old patient presents with sudden sever headache, nausea and vomiting. On examination he has neck rigidity, positive straight leg raising sign but no definite lateralization. The most likely diagnosis is:
- A) Meningitis.
 - B) Subarachnoid hemorrhage.
 - C) Vertebro-basilar TIA.
 - D) Primary Intracerebral hemorrhage.
 - E) Encephalitis.

110. A 24 hour urine collection reveals 5 g of proteinuria. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Sickle cell disease.
- B) Medullary sponge kidney.
- C) Radiation nephritis.
- D) Staphylococcal infection.
- E) Amyloid disease.

111. A 29 year old woman is found on routine blood testing, to have increased unconjugated bilirubin. There is no evidence of hemolysis and liver tests are normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Crigler-Najjar syndrome.
- B) Dubin-Johnson's syndrome.
- C) Rotor's syndrome.
- D) Gilbert's syndrome.
- E) Pregnanediol therapy.

112. Which of the following does not cause acute tubular necrosis?

- A) Rhabdomyolysis. ✓
- B) Paracetamol toxicity. ✓
- C) Hypovolemia. ✓
- D) Corticosteroid therapy.
- E) Sepsis. ✓

113. A 35-year old female has never been vaccinated for hepatitis B. Blood tests shows negative hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and positive antibody to surface antigen (HBsAb). Which of the following is true?

- A) Previous hepatitis B infection.
- B) Chronic active hepatitis.
- C) Acute hepatitis B infection.
- D) Poor prognosis.
- E) Need for vaccine to hepatitis B. ✓

114. Mosquitoes are the vector in the following disorder:

- A) Ascariasis. ✓
- B) Bancroftian filariasis.
- C) Visceral leishmaniasis.
- D) HIV. ✓
- E) Infectious mononucleosis. ✓

115. All the following are causes of hypertension except:

- A) Primary hyperaldosteronism.
- B) Estrogen containing oral contraceptives.
- C) Chronic kidney disease.
- D) Patent ductus arteriosus.
- E) Coarctation of the aorta.

116. All of the following are features of pulmonary embolism except:

- A) Syncope and hypotension. ✓
- B) Unexplained tachypnea.
- C) Pleuritic chest pain.
- D) Q waves in leads II, III, AVF.
- E) Hemoptysis.

117. The most common cause of cerebrovascular stroke in a young patient is:
- A) Atherosclerosis.
 - B) Collagen disease.
 - C) Dyslipidemia.
 - D) Atrial septal defect.
 - E) Hypertension.
118. Which type of epileptic seizure is commonly associated with post-ictal confusion?
- A) Absence seizure.
 - B) Atonic epileptic seizure.
 - C) Tonic-clonic epileptic seizure.
 - D) Myoclonic epileptic seizure.
 - E) Tonic seizure.
119. A 55 year old obese woman develops pressure like substernal chest pain lasting for half an hour. Previously she had similar pain that required rest to be relieved, but was of shorter duration. There is positive family history of ischemic heart disease. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Costochondritis.
 - B) Ischemic chest pain.
 - C) pericarditis.
 - D) Gastroesophageal reflux.
 - E) Cholecystitis.
120. A 60 year old man with diabetes acutely develops double vision and discomfort in his left eye. On examination, there is ptosis of the left eyelid, the eye is rotated down and out, and the pupil is 3 mm and reactive to light. The right eye is normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Fourth nerve palsy.
 - B) Diabetic autonomic neuropathy.
 - C) Third nerve palsy.
 - D) Sixth nerve palsy.
 - E) Seventh nerve palsy.
121. A 60 year old woman presents with symptoms of weight loss, anxiety, and palpitations. On examination, she has a thyroid swelling. Which of the following is the most likely cardiac finding?
- A) Prolonged circulation time.
 - B) Decreased cardiac output.
 - C) Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation.
 - D) Pericardial effusion.
 - E) Aortic insufficiency.
122. A 36 year old obese woman with no significant medical problems requests a drug to help her lose weight. You should:
- A) Tell her that a low-calorie diet and exercise are the best ways to lose weight.
 - B) Prescribe phenteramine.
 - C) Prescribe fenfluramine.
 - D) Prescribe a combination of phenylpropanolamine plus fenfluramine.
 - E) Prescribe L-thyroxine.
123. Dietary deficiency of thiamine produces which of the following clinical syndromes?
- A) Loss of proprioception.
 - B) Peripheral neuropathy.
 - C) Color blindness.
 - D) Osteoporosis.
 - E) Bruising.

124. An 18 year old girl complains of fever and transient pain in both knees and elbows. The right knee was red and swollen for one week prior to presentation. O/E: A nodule is palpated over an extensor tendon of the hand. Which of the following tests is the most important for diagnosis?

- A) Blood cultures.
- B) ASOT + ESR.
- C) Antinuclear antibodies.
- D) Creatine phosphokinase.
- E) Widal's test.

125. A patient with new onset syncope has a blood pressure of 110/95 mm Hg and a harsh systolic ejection murmur at the base of heart, radiating to both carotids. Auscultation of the second heart sound at the base might reveal which of the following findings?

- A) It is accentuated.
- B) It is diminished.
- C) It is normal in character.
- D) It is widely split due to delayed ventricular ejection.
- E) It shows fixed splitting.

126. Why is it necessary to co-administer vitamin B6 (pyridoxine) together with isoniazid?

- A) Vitamin B requirements are higher in tuberculosis patients.
- B) To prevent INH induced peripheral neuropathy.
- C) Vitamin B6 has some anti-tuberculous activity.
- D) Isoniazid causes malabsorption of vitamin B.
- E) To prevent development of resistant TB strains.

127. The following associations between antimicrobial agents and toxicity are correct except:

- A) Aminoglycosides & ototoxicity.
- B) Chloramphenicol & aplastic anemia.
- C) Sulphonamides & Steven Johnson Syndrome.
- D) Methicillin & interstitial Nephritis.
- E) Penicillin & peripheral neuropathy.

128. Recognized clinical features of mumps include all of the following except:

- A) Parotitis.
- B) Pancreatitis.
- C) Orchitis.
- D) Strong association with congenital heart disease.
- E) Aseptic meningitis.

129. A 40 year old woman has a 25 mm non-tender nodule on the right lobe of the thyroid with no associated lymphadenopathy. Thyroid function tests are normal. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A) Thyroid scan.
- B) Fine needle aspiration biopsy.
- C) Treat with radioactive iodine.
- D) Partial thyroidectomy.
- E) Total thyroidectomy.

130. Which one of the following infections may cause Nephrotic syndrome?

- A) Schistosoma mansoni.
- B) Plasmodium malariae.
- C) Hepatitis A virus.
- D) Amoebiasis.
- E) Ancylostoma duodenale.

131. Which one of the following infections may cause eosinophilia?

- A) Malaria. ✓
- B) Visceral leishmaniasis.
- C) Infectious mononucleosis.
- D) Tuberculosis. ✓
- E) Toxocariasis.

132. Atrial flutter.....Which of one the following is the mechanism of this arrhythmia?

- A) Atrial asystole.
- B) Atrial bigeminy.
- C) Atrial macro-reentry.
- D) AV nodal reentry.
- E) Accessory pathway.

133. Infection with H1 N1 virus (swine flu) may cause:

- A) Fever, Sore throat, Running nose and cough.
- B) Pneumonia.
- C) Respiratory failure.
- D) Vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration.
- E) All of the above.

134. Features suggesting ankylosing spondylitis include all of the following except:

- A) Early morning low back pain that improves with activity.
- B) limitation of spinal movement in frontal plan only.
- C) limitation of chest expansion.
- D) Squaring of the lumbar vertebrae on X-ray
- E) Erosions of the sacroiliac joints on X-ray.

135. Cognitive functions assessment includes all of the following except:

- A) Intelligence.
- B) Orientation.
- C) Attention & concentration. ✓
- D) Perception.
- E) Memory.

136. In congestive heart failure. Urinalysis and urine biochemistry is most likely to show:

- A) Decreased urinary sodium content. *pericardial effusion*
- B) Low urine specific gravity.
- C) Increased urinary chloride content. ✓
- D) Red blood cell casts. ✓
- E) Heavy proteinuria.

137. Characteristics clinical features of systemic lupus erythematosus include all of the following except:

- A) Raynaud's phenomenon. ✓
- B) Alopecia.
- C) Photosensitive facial rash. ✓
- D) Absence of renal complications.
- E) Neuro-psychiatric symptoms.

138. A 43 year old man has angina pectoris on exertion, but coronary angiogram reveals normal coronary arteries. This occurs most frequently with which one of the following valvular heart diseases?

- A) Mitral stenosis.
- B) Mitral insufficiency.
- C) Pulmonary stenosis.
- D) Aortic stenosis.
- E) Tricuspid insufficiency.

139. Progressive systemic sclerosis (scleroderma) include all of the following except:

- A) Raynaud's phenomenon. ✓
- B) Reflux oesophagitis and dysphagia. ✓
- C) Fibrosing alveolitis. ✓
- D) Ulceration, atrophy and subcutaneous calcification of the finger tips. ✓
- E) Anti-DNA antibodies and decreased serum complement levels.

140. The most common cause of mononeuropathy multiplex is:

- A) Diabetes mellitus.
- B) Temporal arteritis.
- C) Sarcoidosis.
- D) Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- E) Vasculitis.

141. A 22 year old woman complains of palpitations and has a regular heartbeat at a rate of 170/min, with a blood pressure of 110/70 mm Hg. The rate abruptly changes to 75/min after applying carotid sinus pressure. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Sinus tachycardia. ✓
- B) Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. ✓
- C) Paroxysmal atrial flutter. ✓
- D) Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia.
- E) Paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia. ✓

142. The following statements about infective arthritis are true except:

- A) The onset is typically acute.
- B) Preexisting arthritis is a recognized predisposing factor.
- C) Larger joints are involved more often than small peripheral joints.
- D) Staph aureus is the commonest causative organism in adults.
- E) Joint aspiration should be avoided for fear of septicemia.

143. In Osteoporosis the following statements are true except:

- A) Usually associated with normal serum calcium, phosphate and alkaline phosphatase. ✓
- B) More likely to occur if menopause is early. ✓
- C) Commonly asymptomatic.
- D) Typical complication of untreated Addison's disease. ✓ *↓ low cortisol*
- E) More common in patients with long term steroid therapy. ✓

144. Common causes of solitary lung nodule include all of the followings except:

- A) Single metastasis.
- B) Bronchial carcinoma. ✓
- C) Wegner's Granuloma. ✓
- D) Tuberculoma. ✓
- E) Lung abscess.

145. General changes of aging include all except:

- A) Decreased bone mass. ✓
- B) Decreased lean body mass. ✓
- C) Decreased visceral fat.
- D) Decreased basal metabolic rate. ✓
- E) Decreased libido. ✓

146. All of the following are causes of central cyanosis except:

- A) Transposition of the great vessels. ✓
- B) Fallot's tetralogy.
- C) Eisenmenger's syndrome. ✓
- D) Coarctation of the aorta.
- E) Ebstein's anomaly of the tricuspid valve.

147. A 70 years old diabetic, hypertensive patient presents with recurrent attacks of vertigo, double vision and circumoral paraesthesia. Each attack lasts few minutes. The likely diagnosis is:

- A) Carotid transient ischemic attack.
- B) Vertebro-basilar transient ischemic attack.
- C) Syncope.
- D) Epileptic seizure.
- E) Migraine.

148. A 47 year old woman has new onset transient right arm weakness lasting 3 hours. She is also having exertional dyspnea, and had a syncopal attack 1 month ago. Her echocardiogram reveals a cardiac tumor in the left atrium, it is pedunculated and attached to the endocardium. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this lesion?

- A) Myxoma.
- B) Sarcoma.
- C) Rhabdomyoma.
- D) Fibroma.
- E) Lipoma.

149. Close contact of a case of meningococcal meningitis should receive:

- A) Meningococcal vaccine.
- B) Penicillin IV.
- C) Rifampicin.
- D) Sulfonamide.
- E) Tetracycline.

150. Cause of fever of unknown origin (FUO) include:

- A) Malignancy.
- B) Collagen diseases.
- C) Drug reactions.
- D) Infections.
- E) All of the above.